The Weekly News Letter is published by authority and instruction of the St. Louis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and is furnished weekly free of cost, to all official labor and reform publications.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

Entered as second-class matter, September 10, 1912, at the Post-office at Washington, D. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, concerning in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

VOL. 3. NO. 15 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1913. WHOLE NO. 119

LA CROSSE NEWS.

La Crosse, Wis., July 12.—The unions of this city have been making splendid progress in getting new agreements and advanced wage scales, but some difficulty has been experienced in certain trades. The brewery workers have secured an agreement for three years with an increase of $1 per week for all men. The bottlers have gained $1.50 per week, while the girls have secured a raise of $1.50 to $7 per week. The engineers have gotten a raise of 2-1-3 cents per hour and the eight-hour day. The painters have gotten a raise of 2 1-2 cents per hour, making the rate now 40 cents, with an eight-hour day. The ice teamsters, who have not locked horns yet, expect a settlement and a raise in wages to $65 per month, with the helpers' scale $55 per month. The printers have received a raise averaging from $1 to $2 per week. The barbers have been on a reduction of one-half hour each day. The street carmen have signed a new scale, which calls for a raise of 2 cents per hour. The coopers, who were on strike for three months for a raise from 37 1-2 to 41 cents per hour, have submitted their case to a board of arbitration and returned to work, pending the award. The sheet metal workers, who have been on strike for nearly two months, have been successful in shutting up nearly one-half of the shops in the city. The box makers are on strike, but are making good progress toward settlement. A committee of labor men from the City Council providing that any motorman going to work on the street railway shall have a certain days' experience under a competent motorman. A union of bridge carpenters, with a charter in hand, has just been organized at Tomah, Wis.

WEAK IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Washington, July 12.—More stringent legislation to prevent the undesirable immigration will be recommended by Secretary Wilson, of the Labor Department. He is studying the immigration laws for the purpose of recommending legislation in concrete form, and it is practically assured that an effective immigration law can be passed through Congress. It will be remembered that an immigration law carried a literacy test, but was vetoed by President Taft, the Senate passing the bill over the President's veto. The veto President Taft was sustained in the House by a narrow margin. "Present immigration laws are not sufficiently rigid," asserts Secretary Wilson. "Our first duty is to those who are now citizens, native or foreign. The question naturally follows whether the tremendous influx of aliens is not injurious to those who are already here. There is no question that there is great evil in our immigration system, and I'm up to my neck about this." Any immigration law passed, carrying a literacy test in all probability, will be approved by President Wilson.

ICE MEN WIN STRIKE.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 12.—Following a series of conferences between the representatives of the Ice Dealers' Association of Cincinnati manufacturers a portion of the strikers have returned to work, thus partially ending a strike which has been on for three weeks and which caused the city authorities to seize the ice plants and operate them. The terms of settlement are reported to be that the drivers are to be granted an increase in pay and that the engineers' and firemen's union will be recognized, while the other demands are to be decided by a board of arbitration. The city officials have turned over the ice plants to the ice owners when a settlement have been arrived at with the strikers, but will continue to operate the plants in the event that they fail to come to such an agreement with the striking employees.

OPPOSES JARGON IN MINES.

Phoenix, Ariz., July 12.—The first of a series of petitions to be presented at law excluding all but English-speaking workmen from the mines of Arizona has been filed with the Secretary of State. The petitions are being circulated in every mining camp, and it is believed that the necessary number of names can soon be secured to place the measure before the people at the coming November election. The measure for which the initiative is to be invoked was the subject of a long struggle in the last Legislature. An effort was made to place the bill before the voters in 1912, but some of the petitions were filed too late to accomplish this purpose.

STEEL PROFITS.

Washington, July 12.—According to information from financial sources The United States Steel corporation during the first half of 1913 earned sufficient money to meet both the usual 7 per cent on preferred and the usual 8 per cent on common stock for the full year by more than $5,500,000. There was a surplus at the end of the first six months after dividend payments of $7,370,010, and there will be a surplus of $10,631,000, based upon the quarterly earnings of $23,000,000 for the second quarter ending June 30. And still this great aggregation continues to pay its workmen a living wage.

TEAMSTERS SIGN UP.

South Chicago, July 12.—Recently the Teamsters' Union demanded an increase in wages of $3 per week, which was flatly refused by the team owners, although they offered an increase of 50 cents per week, which was promptly rejected. Finally arbitration was agreed to and an award has just been made which gives certain the teamsters an increase of $1 per week, thus making the wages for the general teamsters $18 per week, the stable men $19, and the two-horse wagon drivers $19.50. The increase dates from May 1, and affects 300 teamsters.

FIGHTING LEGITIMATE UNIONS.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., July 12.—According to the Wilkes-Barre Record the leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World are working industriously to obtain a foothold in Pennsylvania. It is asserted that the organization has established itself in the anthracite region, and that at some of the mines the foreign element is deserting the United Mine Workers of America and going over to the I. W. W's. The Record, in closing the article on the subject, says: "The Industrial Workers of the World are proceeding along the lines of industrial lunacy."

GLASS MEN STRIKE.

Elvins, Mo., July 12.—About 700 workmen at the Crystal City Glass Works are on strike because the management refused to obey the eight-hour state law, which applies to glass workers. The law went into effect recently and the company threatened to remove its plant from the State before it would comply. The men who struck were unorganized, but the president of the State Federation of Labor, after the strike occurred, formed an organization of the men involved. A large number of the strikers signed the charter roll, and application for a charter has been made.

TRAINMEN VOTE STRIKE.

New York, July 12.—The peace overtures between the managers of the forty-five Eastern railroads and the members of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have agreed without a satisfactory settlement having been reached. The railroad brotherhoods announced that 94 per cent of the men voted have voted in favor of a strike for an increased wage. The Erie Railroad and two of its subsidiary lines will be tied up during the strike, as they are refusing to even continue as a party to the conference. Efforts are being made to secure an amendment to the Erdman law through Congress, but whether these efforts will be successful is problematical, as the time is drawing near when the railroad brotherhoods will take decisive action. The railroads generally oppose arbitration under the present Erdman law, which provides for only three arbitrators. The amendment now being sought increases the number. The railroads look with favor upon an arbitration board composed of a larger number of members. The railroad managers are very bitter in their attitude toward the strikers, as they claim that in 1910 those who are now seeking another increase received an increase which totaled $20,000,000 per year. Even should the increase demanded by the trainmen be granted it would amount to an increased cost of living which has taken place since 1910.

KILL LABOR LEGISLATION.

Washington, July 12.—The expose of the methods employed by the National Manufacturers' Association to corrupt legislators and to kill labor legislation, now running as a serial story in a New York newspaper, has aroused the ire of Congress, is being followed with interest. According to the story the agents of the Manufacturers' Association, first in the Sixty-second Congress, when William H. Wilson became chairman of the House Labor Committee, had a conference with the chairman of that committee, John J. Gardner, as well as other members of the committee. The record includes with the true history of that period. Charges of complicity in strangling labor legislation includes E. H. Madison of Kansas, Sylvester C. Smith of California, Willis C. Hawley of Oregon, and James H. Covington of Maryland. Statements have also been made that similar control was had of other committees. The Manufacturers' Association is not enjoying its "field day," and when the expose is concluded it is appended that it will be in a badly damaged condition.

LOCKOUT BROKEN.

Kansas City, Mo., July 12.—The controversy which has threatened to tie up building trades is about to be terminated. The Mantel and Tile Layers' Association has concluded to make peace with the "Tile Layers' Union," which is composed of all the Tile Layers and Tile Layers' Helpers in the city, and the men have returned to work. The lockout previously had issued an ultimatum that it would not sign an agreement unless the union unless it withdrew from the Building Trades Council. This the union refused to do. The tile men first broke away in the contractors' organization and from present indications there are other breaks in sight. The strike, unfavorable to the result of the demands of the Bricklayers for jurisdiction over work being done by the Tile Layers and the Marble Workers.

UNIONISM PAYS.

Washington, July 12.—In a letter received from Special Agent Ellis, at 12794, at Roundup, Mont., a scale of wages is incorporated therein and shows that the workers of that district receive while engaged in various work around building construction, but the men who they receive time and one-half for Sundays and double time for holidays, the eight hour day prevailing. All other lines of work, some of which is scheduled by the piece, the average wage is about $4 per day, the man with a team working eight hours per day receives $6.50. The organization has established relations with nearly all employers and on all work in Roundup union men are employed.

PAPERMAKERS STRIKING.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 12.—The unskilled laborers, Pulp Workers, Paperhangers, and Machine Tenders of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, are on strike at Sauk Rapids and Little Falls against the nine hour and sixteen-hour day, and also for the purpose of establishing the three tour system, or eight hour day in all mills and a ten hour day for laborers. The paper companies have refused to grant any concessions to the striking employees, but are standing firm. Public sympathy is in favor of the strikers, and the companies are having much difficulty in securing strike-breakers.

MUST OBEY LAW.

Denver, July 12.—A construction company engaged in sewer work in this city has been violating the eight-hour law and the minimum wage scale. The city attorney has just let it be understood will be permitted to violate the ordinance which requires that the contractor doing work for the city shall work his employes longer than eight hours per day and pay the minimum wage of $2.50 per day. The attorney further avers that no contractor will be permitted to violate these terms, whether they are specifically written in the contract or not.

GENERAL STRIKE OFF.

Springfield, Ill., July 12.—The general strike of the building trades which was declared off and all of the union workmen whose employers desire to continue under the old agreement have returned to work. The fight will continue against the open shop, and members of unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council will not work on buildings under construction until the union shop conditions prevail. The contest will be continued as vigorously in the future as it has been in the past.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Seattle, July 12. — Judge Cushman, sitting in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, has held that the case of Stolt vs. Pacific Coast Steamship Company, that the workmen's compensation law of the State of Washington was constitutional, following in so doing the decision of the Supreme Court of the State in the case of State ex rel. Davis-Smith Company vs. Clausen, decided last year.

STAGE HANDS IN SESSION.

Spokane, Wash., July 12.—The International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes held its fourteenth biennial convention in this city, the opening day being July 7. One of the most important matters for consideration by the convention was a working agreement proposed to be entered into with the American Federation of Musicians.

PUTS BAN ON PRINTERS.

Omaha, July 12.—Recalling the fact that Col. Stewart still retains the position of Second Assistant Postmaster General, the public printer has issued a ban against self to fight the unions, a story somewhat ancient may prove interesting. It appeared that during the time that Col. Stewart was trying to regulate the organizations in the postal service, his subordinates were given instructions to investigate the affiliation of all employes. Joe P. Johnson, inspector in charge at Kansas City, Mo., received one of these reports from R. L. Bruner, postoffice inspector, which reads as follows: "I called this day again interviewed Boydston, the transfer clerk at Omaha, Nebr. I do not consider Mr. Boydston a very safe man. I ascertained that he carries a membership card of the local Printers' Union and has belonged to that organization throughout the time that he has been in the railway mail service." Apparently, the colonel indicated to his subordinates that it was a capital crime for any man employed in the service to be a member of any labor organization. In all probability Col. Stewart is of the same opinion today as any time and the time he was conducting a campaign against the unions, but he still hangs to his job in the Postoffice Department.

WHOLESALE PRICES HIGHER.

Washington, July 12.—Wholesale prices of commodities in the United States last year were higher than any time during the past thirty years. This is the statement lashed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The most important features of the increases were in the five great groups of the farm products, fuel, and lighting. Fuel and lighting showed the greatest increase over 1911, the increase being 9.4 per cent, which increased 46.2 per cent, and crude Pennsylvania petroleum, 21.2 per cent. Food, as a group, increased 6 per cent, the most pronounced increase being in corn meal, 27.3 per cent, and canned tomatoes, 27.1 per cent. Farm products increased 5.7 per cent, the principal increases being in hay, 17.5 per cent, and cattle, 29.4 per cent. Metals and implements, 5.6 per cent, the greatest advances being pig iron, 24.8, and steel, 20.9. House furnishings made an increase from 2.2 per cent to 10.9 per cent. Drugs and chemicals advanced in price 2.2 per cent. Cloth and clothes, only .9 per cent. Boots and shoes, 15.3 per cent; carpets, 6.6 per cent; cotton goods, 5.1 per cent, and leather, .9 per cent. Lumber and building materials comprise the only group showing a decrease, the decline being 2.1 per cent.

TO USE TELEPHONES.

Houston, Tex., July 12.—The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad has just completed into this city a telephone system, thus dispatching trains by that mode of telegraphy. It is stated that the telephone system has been installed by the M., K. & T. Railroad throughout the country, the Santa Fe having been using telephones for dispatching trains and a number of the roads in the north for years, and is extending the system. At present neither the Katy nor the Santa Fe are using them for long distance messages, this being still handled by telegraph. It is claimed that when the system is completed phones will not only be used for dispatching trains and for service messages between the various offices and points, but freight, passenger, and work trains, as well as section gangs, will be equipped with telephone instruments. Under the present system an extension pole connection can be made at any time with the telephone wire, giving the right of way, affording communication with division managers or any station along the line.

MILL MEN GET INCREASE.

Granite City, Ill., July 12.—The men working as heaters in the tin mills and as machine tenders in the sheet mills got an increase in wages amounting to 5 per cent for the scale year, beginning July 1. All other workers in the mill of the department received "the same rate of wages as last year." With the country mills the scale was agreed to by the National Enameling and Stamping Company this firm has not signed the contract and is holding back to await settlements with other so-called independent companies in the East, but it is deemed certain that no wage difference will take place here.

WINNING A VICTORY.

Baltimore, July 12.—The Machinists, who inaugurated a strike in this city for the purpose of establishing the eight-hour day, are winning out. A large number of the shops have acceded to the demand, and other shops are signing up daily. The strike will end as soon as the few settlements is to be reached by reducing fraction of hours at different factories by the hour, the time will go into effect on May 1, 1914. The Metal Trades' Association, which has been fighting the Machinists, is quite lonely, as the employers and employers are breaking away and signing the agreement. The minimum rate of wages has also been increased from $2.75 to $3 per day, this being added to the reduction in working time.

GAIN HALF HOLIDAY.

Portland, Oreg., July 12.—The Metal Workers of this city have secured the half holiday after a long and patient effort. Heretofore the time will close at noon Saturday, giving the men a full half holiday before Sunday. A number of shops have signed the scale, but the concession some time ago, but it required all to make the movement generally effective, an advantage cannot be appreciated, as it means a long step in the direction of the shorter working week.

ROCHESTER LABOR TEMPLE.

Rochester, N. Y., July 12.—The annual meeting of the Rochester Labor Temple Association, in connection with the Building Trades Council will not work on buildings under construction until the open shop conditions prevail. The contest will be continued as vigorously in the future as it has been in the past.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Seattle, July 12. — Judge Cushman, sitting in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, has held that the case of Stolt vs. Pacific Coast Steamship Company, that the workmens' compensation law of the State of Washington was constitutional, following in so doing the decision of the Supreme Court of the State in the case of State ex rel. Davis-Smith Company vs. Clausen, decided last year.

HOTEL EMPLOYES ORGANIZE.

Sioux City, Iowa, July 12.—A new local union of Waiters, Waitresses and Cooks has been organized in this city with a good charter list. The conditions of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes Local Union of Minneapolis that as soon as the organization becomes effective efforts will be made to secure the increase in wages and better working conditions.

FOR SIGNAL SYSTEM.

Washington, July 12.—A bill designed to make compulsory the use by every railroad of safety appliance and signal systems approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been introduced in the House by Representative Roberts of Massachusetts.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Washington, July 12.—The Bureau of Immigration, under the United States Department of Labor, has just issued its immigration bulletin for May, 1913. The total number of aliens admitted in that month reached a total of 137,262. As in former months, the Southern Italians still maintain the lead so far as numbers are concerned, 27,209 Southern Italians having been admitted during the month of May, while 25,929 Polanders were also admitted. The next in point of numbers were Germans, 8,498; Northern Italians, 7,114; Irish, 6,939; Croatians and Slovenians, 6,542; Magilhs, 6,165; Scandinavians, 5,241; Hebrews, 5,131; the balance being scattered between twenty-nine other nationalities. Of the total number admitted during May, 41,805 are classified as farm laborers, while 25,109 are classified as laborers, and servants reached a total of 16,852. Among the trades the following is noted: Carpenters, 1,491; tailors, 1,356; clerks and accountants, 1,082. The destination of these immigrant aliens, in part, was as follows: New York, 37,782; Pennsylvania, 19,428; Illinois, 12,044; Massachusetts, 12,715; Michigan, 8,811; New Jersey, 7,180; Ohio, 7,499; the balance of the immigrants were being scattered throughout the various States in the Union. There were debarred during the month under consideration 2,894, 653 having been debarred on account of being contract laborers, while 1,785 were debarred on account of physical defects which precluded their earning a living, and 240 were debarred on account of loathsome and contagious diseases. During the period under consideration 19,121 emigrant aliens departed from this country. From July, 1912, to May, 1913, 1,021,681 immigrant aliens have been admitted to the United States ports.

LYNCH GETS APPOINTMENT.

Albany, N. Y., July 12.—James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, has been appointed by Gov. Sulzer as State Labor Commissioner. President Lynch is a resident of Syracuse, N. Y., and was residing there when elected president of the International Union. He will be sent to the State Senate for confirmation. This is the place to which Gov. Sulzer appointed John Mitchell, when the State Senate on two different occasions refused to confirm. President Lynch will be assigned to the duty of looking after the interests of railroads in the State, but freight, passenger, and work trains, as well as section gangs, will be equipped with telephone instruments. Under the present system an extension pole connection can be made at any time with the telephone wire, giving the right of way, affording communication with division managers or any station along the line.

MILL MEN GET INCREASE.

Granite City, Ill., July 12.—The men working as heaters in the tin mills and as machine tenders in the sheet mills got an increase in wages amounting to 5 per cent for the scale year, beginning July 1. All other workers in the mill of the department received "the same rate of wages as last year." With the country mills the scale was agreed to by the National Enameling and Stamping Company this firm has not signed the contract and is holding back to await settlements with other so-called independent companies in the East, but it is deemed certain that no wage difference will take place here.

WINNING A VICTORY.

Baltimore, July 12.—The Machinists, who inaugurated a strike in this city for the purpose of establishing the eight-hour day, are winning out. A large number of the shops have acceded to the demand, and other shops are signing up daily. The strike will end as soon as the few settlements is to be reached by reducing fraction of hours at different factories by the hour, the time will go into effect on May 1, 1914. The Metal Trades' Association, which has been fighting the Machinists, is quite lonely, as the employers and employers are breaking away and signing the agreement. The minimum rate of wages has also been increased from $2.75 to $3 per day, this being added to the reduction in working time.

GAIN HALF HOLIDAY.

Portland, Oreg., July 12.—The Metal Workers of this city have secured the half holiday after a long and patient effort. Heretofore the time will close at noon Saturday, giving the men a full half holiday before Sunday. A number of shops have signed the scale, but the concession some time ago, but it required all to make the movement generally effective, an advantage cannot be appreciated, as it means a long step in the direction of the shorter working week.

ROCHESTER LABOR TEMPLE.

Rochester, N. Y., July 12.—The annual meeting of the Rochester Labor Temple Association, in connection with the Building Trades Council will not work on buildings under construction until the open shop conditions prevail. The contest will be continued as vigorously in the future as it has been in the past.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Seattle, July 12. — Judge Cushman, sitting in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, has held that the case of Stolt vs. Pacific Coast Steamship Company, that the workmens' compensation law of the State of Washington was constitutional, following in so doing the decision of the Supreme Court of the State in the case of State ex rel. Davis-Smith Company vs. Clausen, decided last year.

STAGE HANDS IN SESSION.

Spokane, Wash., July 12.—The International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes held its fourteenth biennial convention in this city, the opening day being July 7. One of the most important matters for consideration by the convention was a working agreement proposed to be entered into with the American Federation of Musicians.

RECOMMENDS INCREASE.

Washington, July 12.—Following a conference with the Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs, Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department asserted that he felt it his duty to recommend that a 10 per cent increase be granted the Washington Navy Yard employes. The naval appropriation bill provides $36,000 to be used for ordinance and ordnance appliances, and this item was inserted in the appropriation bill after an investigation had been made into the living conditions of the navy yard employes of the District of Columbia. It was found that the Navy Yard is the only one where ordnance and ordnance supplies are manufactured. Secretary Daniels has construed the law to mean that the Washington Navy Yard employes are the only ones to get the benefit of the increase under the new law. Accordingly the employes in the Washington Navy Yard have been granted an increase of 7.3 per cent in pay for the six months from July 1, 1913, to January 1, 1914. A conference of the commandants of all the navy yards of the Atlantic coast, with the exception of the commandant of the Philadelphia yard, has been held. The chief subject under discussion related to the wages in the several navy yards. Secretary Daniels proposes to have made wage investigations at each navy yard, with a view to the revision of the wage scale. It is further asserted that the Secretary also proposes to refer the matter to the joint board of accountants, 1,082. The destination of these immigrant aliens, in part, was as follows: New York, 37,782; Pennsylvania, 19,428; Illinois, 12,044; Massachusetts, 12,715; Michigan, 8,811; New Jersey, 7,180; Ohio, 7,499; the balance of the immigrants were being scattered throughout the various States in the Union. There were debarred during the month under consideration 2,894, 653 having been debarred on account of being contract laborers, while 1,785 were debarred on account of physical defects which precluded their earning a living, and 240 were debarred on account of loathsome and contagious diseases. During the period under consideration 19,121 emigrant aliens departed from this country. From July, 1912, to May, 1913, 1,021,681 immigrant aliens have been admitted to the United States ports.

LAUNDRIED MONEY.

Washington, July 12.—Much criticism has been directed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing because of the installation of money washing machines. It is asserted that money from the Washington Post, and is an effort to destroy specimens of washed money which are designed to spread circulation are an imposition upon the public. Director John Mitchell declares the plan is good so far as it goes, but that it is so faded as to make the printing plate useless. He says: "Besides, it is illegible from the appearance of the bills, is a misrepresentation. The Treasury authorities should either see that all money which are up to a certain standard, or abolish the new system altogether. The plan is not so poor that he cannot furnish a attractive money for the public and there should be no further experimenting. This will lower the standard already attained."

A STRAINED SITUATION

Duluth, July 12.—The Carpenters have been granted a small increase in wages, and notice was served that the eight hour lors last fall, but as yet no definite settlement has been reached, and a strike seems eminent. There is still hope, however, that the differences may be adjusted. The Contractors' Association has requested another conference. A peculiar condition exists in that the contractors are willing to agree to the 3-4 cents an hour upon condition that the journeymen would in the future refrain from doing contract or piece work, which is on account. This latter demand upon the part of the contractors is the last bone of contention.

WORKING TOGETHER.

Washington, July 12.—The next annual meeting of the National Conservation Congress will be held in this city from December 13 and 20. One of the most important factors in the selection of Washington is the fact that the National Capital is the headquarters of the National Conservation Association and the Congress is associated with it, and will act in close and complete harmony. The Public Information of Labor has taken a deep interest in conservation matters, and there is a committee on conservation authorized by the executive council consisting of President Gompers, Secretary Morrison, Vice Presidents John Mitchell, James O'Connell and D. A. Hayes.

DUAL UNION COMES OVER.

Toronto, Canada, July 12.—The "National Stone Cutters," who broke away from the International during the Toronto strike a few years ago, have effected arrangements to return to the fold of their legitimate International Union. The Toronto local union, will go into the international body as a whole, while the individuals who have been working on the International local unions in cities where they are located. This action removes the last vestige of opposition which has been exceedingly injurious.

WANT EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Springfield, Mass., July 12.—Recently there has been a number of Machinists from one of the big machinery companies of this city and Chicopee Falls signed a large per cent of men who have been employed for years. At a mass meeting a strike vote was taken and it carried almost unanimously and if some sort of an adjustment is not reached it will be carried into effect. The men have been working large numbers of Machinists have joined the union and application having been received at the last meeting.

WEST VIRGINIA STRIKERS.

Charleston, July 12.—The strike declared in the Paint and Cabin Creek Districts against the coal operators for failure to live up to the tentative agreement reached some time ago, is still on. Detailed information is coming out very slowly, but from what can be learned it appears that the operators were preparing to reinstate the miners discharged during the last strike, the being in violation of the agreement entered into.

A SPY IN CAMP.

Birmingham, Ala., July 12.—The Labor Advocate states that a man giving his name as Frank C. Miller or Mueller, claiming to be an organizer of the amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway employes, wormed himself into the confidence of several union men and organizers and then used the information thus gained to secure the discharge of a number of the employes on the traction system. At the time this pretended organizer appeared efforts were being made to organize the street car men, and conferences were quietly going one with a view to securing a charter. It is further strongly advised that the attempt to organize the men was frustrated by the suspicion and when several men were discharged the scheme became apparent. An organization was formed, however, but was followed by a lockout. Evidently Miller is engaged in a similar capacity in other sections of the country, presumably under different aliases. He is described as a German. It is further recounted that he mingled freely with the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention at Atlanta in 1911.

CANADIAN SENTIMENT.

Toronto, Canada, July 12.—The second annual report on labor organizations in Canada covering the year 1912 has been issued by the Department of Labor. The report chronicles the fact that at the end of 1912 there were 1,141 unions with a membership of 133,132, while at the end of 1912 it stood at 160,000. The membership is contained in 1,533 locals, an increase of 392 locals. Local Bodies are affiliated to large Central organizations are in twenty-one instances, where the unions are local and independent. The Central Bodies are divided in their character and five-sixths of the Canadian members are affiliated with International Unions. An membership in 1912 is credited to 145 local branches of international bodies, an increase of 31 local unions over 1911, and 10 unions over 1911. Purely Canadian organizations report 217 local branches, with 15,816 members. Besides this there are twenty-eight independent bodies. These statistics show that the sentiment for international unionism is not only keen, but that the affiliating organizations are all attached to the international movement.

THE CANNING INDUSTRY.

Washington, July 12.—Canneries have the distinction of employing a larger proportion of children than any other kind of manufacture except the three textile industries—cotton, hosiery, and silk. According to the recent Census Bulletin on Canning and Preserving, these canneries employ more than 11,000 children, and 11,000, but the national child labor committee questions whether this is not too low an estimate. The Census Bulletin reports 175 cannery children for New York State, but the New York State factory investigating commission last summer found 1,259 children actually at work in the canneries of the State. The national child labor committee says further that there is no other manufacturing industry employing children under fourteen years, because of the common exemptions of canneries from the child labor laws. It is significant that New York, second only to California in the value of its canned products, has now forbidden the employment in canneries of children under fourteen.

CLAY WORKERS ORGANIZE.

Boone, Iowa, July 12.—The workmen employed by the Boone Brick, Tile and Paving Plant have organized a union and have gone on strike to raise the wages. The wages at the plant have been $2 and $2.25 per day, and the union is asking that they be raised to $2.50 and $2.75 per day. It is asserted that the employers are willing to grant the increase, but at entering into an agreement with the union. An interesting feature of the strike is that the company brought in a few strike-breakers, but upon the strike-breakers being informed by the union men that they were being used, all quit, leaving the company without any workmen. The Hod Carriers and Building Laborers have also organized a local union, and will seek an increase in wages in the near future.

WOULD BAR CHILD LABOR.

Washington, July 12.—A proposed Federal child labor act has been introduced by Representative Copley of Illinois. The bill would bar the employment of a child under 14 years of age in any mill, cannery, workshop, manufacturing or mechanical establishment or in any mine or in any coal mine, coal breaker, coke oven, quarry or in any establishment where dangerous explosives are made used or the work is dangerous or injurious to health or morals. The bill, if enacted into law, would require the Secretary of Labor to prepare, classify and make public a list of all such business or industrial concerns shipping their products to be given initial transportation by any carrier of interstate commerce, imposing heavy penalties.

CARPENTERS HAVE WON.

Toronto, Can., July 12.—The Carpenters' strike in this city, which involved approximately 10,000 men, is practically over, as 2,700 men having returned to work at the union minimum scale of 45 cents per hour. The remaining men are rapidly finding employment owing to increased forces being put on by fair employers and the securing of additional settlements. The commissioner of the City's Department of Works has recognized the new scale and the prevailing hours and given instructions that all Carpenters in the employ of the city be paid the 45 cent minimum.

CARTER RE-ELECTED.

Washington, July 12.—Denver, Colo., was selected by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen at the meeting place for the convention to be held in 1916. The following officers were elected: Timothy W. Fitzgerald, Chicago, Ill., assistant president, Timothy Shea, Peoria; vice presidents, C. V. McLaughlin, Oneonta, N. Y.; Frank Hawley, Elmira, N. Y.; George K. Wark, Toronto; D. H. Robertson, Youngstown, Ohio, and Albert Phillips, Sacramento, Cal.

BAND STRIKE STILL ON.

Washington, July 12.—Cable dispatches from South Africa report that the strike of the Boer miners is still on, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. Johannesburg, the center of the difficulty, has been the center for large gatherings of workingmen. Efforts are being made to induce the railway workers to join the strike, it being reported that 12,000 members of the trade unions formed a procession through the streets who fell in the riots of a few days ago.

HORSESHOERS ON STRIKE.

Pittston, Pa., July 12.—The Journeymen Horseshoers of this city and vicinity are on a strike, owing to the fact that the Master Horse Shoers refused to even confer with the union representatives relative to a wage scale.

LABOR COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

Denver, July 12.—The thirteenth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, of this State, has just been issued. It gives the following record of organizations in the State, with central bodies, 17; trade unions, 383, with a membership of 20,775; railroad unions, 6; membership, 4,772; women's auxiliaries, 6,784, making the total of organized workers in the State 32,852. Comparing wages in Colorado in 1912 with those of ten years ago the report says in this way: "A comparison of wages paid to mechanics in the State in 1912 with those of ten years ago furnishes interesting data. When it is considered that the price of commodities and the cost of living expenses has increased an average of 60 per cent, it will be readily seen that wages have not increased approached that per cent of increase. In fact, in many trades there has been no increase at all, and those that show an increase are those that are the more perfectly organized. No other argument is necessary to prove the beneficial effect of labor organizations to the workers." In referring to the enforcement of the child labor law the commissioner says: "We have completed messenger service companies to quit soliciting boys for markets messages; we have stopped the canvass of boys for newspapers, and, in fact, we have done such splendid work in co-operation with the juvenile courts and truant officers that we feel warranted in saying that this State at the present time has the question of child labor well organized and under control." The system of factory inspection has been abolished, and the entire system placed on the pay roll of the State.

RAILROADS PROSPEROUS.

Washington, July 12.—According to reports coming from the financial district of New York the gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for the year ending June 30 exceeds the gross earnings of the preceding year by more than $2,250,000. The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of May shows an increase of $284,000 over May of last year. If June comes up to the standard of the first eleven months the Seaboard will have earned for the fiscal year $1,000,000 more than it earned in 1912. It will show the 11 months of the adjustment bonds covered two and a half times the interest, the balance available for dividends on the preferred stock will approximate 7 per cent. The Great Northern for the month of May increased its net earnings by $626,400, while the net earnings for the eleven months ending with May show an increase of $3,256,72. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in the same eleven months increased its net revenue $3,756,429.

STRIKE NOT LOST.

Duluth, July 12.—The Labor World says: "The Street Carmen who went on strike last September for an increase in wages and the eight-hour day, pending hours, did not strike in vain. While many of the men lost their jobs, the company has the last practically regained its full quota of the demands of the Carmen. The general manager of the company has announced that the eight-hour day will soon be reduced and the reduction comes within thirty-five minutes of the time asked for by the strikers. The increase in wages proposed by the Carmen has been granted, the question of recognition, however, was not a question at issue in the strike. This substantiates the oft-repeated assertion that no strike is ever lost."

NEW ANTI-TRUST BILL.

Washington, July 12. — Senator La Follette has introduced a bill to amend the present Anti-Trust law, to provide that when any person, firm or corporation is held guilty of restraint of trade in violation of the law, and establish the reasonableness of such restraint shall rest upon the defendant. It further provides that any restraint amounting to more than 30 per cent of the business of the United States in any commodity would be barred. The final section declares that any of the existence of an unreasonable combination to fix the price at which the manufactured article shall be sold.

TORONTO PRINTERS.

Toronto, Can., July 12.—The new wage scale for newspaper printers in this city was signed by the publishers in accordance with the award made by the local board of arbitration last year. The printers received an increase of $2 per week. When the award was made the increase was not considered sufficient and an appeal to the Privy Council was taken, which where a decision failed to be reached, the matter was again referred to a board of arbitration composed of the publishers and the printers who chose an impartial chairman. The new scale remains in force for three years, and dated from the expiration of the old agreement in July, 1912.

MACHINISTS GET SHORT DAY.

Toledo, July 12.—The Toledo Machine and Tool Company has readjusted its working hours. Nine hours will be the rule, five days a week and a Saturday half-holiday. Time and a half will be paid for all work in excess of the nine a week. A strike at this plant was imminent, but after several conferences the company decided to grant the demands. The Machinists are much pleased over their successful efforts in reducing the working day one hour per day without strikes.

A BAD MISTAKE.

Albany, N. Y., July 12.—A vehement protest went up when it was discovered that the Public Service Commission of the State of New York in its regulations for canal laborers had been nullified by the New York State Legislature. Gov. Sulzer was appealed to to veto the bill, but declined to do so, stating that the law enacted, but a subsequent measure relating to machines employed in State construction will be passed by the Federal amendment incorporated, and it is now asserted that the minimum wage cannot be put into effect.

LACKAWANNA TO OBEY LAW.

Philadelphia, July 12.—Instructions have been issued by the executive officers of the Lackawanna Railroad for department heads to submit their pay rolls twice a month instead of once a month. This means that the company is preparing to obey the law passed by the recent Legislature. The law becomes effective on June 1. The semi-monthly pay day has been agitated for years and will prove a boon to many employes.

COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES.

Washington, July 12.—Representative Dupre of Louisiana has introduced a bill which provides compensation for all injuries received in line of duty by civil employes. The bill is the exact counterpart of a measure introduced last session by Representative Sherwood of Ohio, and which met with favorable action by the Judiciary Committee.